



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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July, 1919

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The Water Question
Work of Association Reviewed
City Parks a Necessity



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The California Garden

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Vol. 11

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No. 1

THE FUTURE *of the* CALIFORNIA GARDEN

The California Garden, along with other activities of this country, has had its vicissitudes in keeping things "as usual" during the trying times, now, we hope, happily past. This fact has manifested itself to the Garden readers in that one or two monthly issues have been missed, and others have been perforce combined into one number to "catch up". Now, however, the war is over, officially, at least, and the Garden will return to its normal, pre-war status, with perhaps additional features, and helpful, timely articles. Those contributors to its pages whose writings have been read and appreciated for months and years, will, we hope, continue their generous support of the efforts of this magazine, and new writers on garden subjects will be welcomed. Certain special departments are in process of creation and

will be added as opportunity permits.

In commenting on this process of rejuvenation, it might be well to add that, probably soon after this goes to press, subscribers will receive their annual reminders of their financial relation to the Garden, and if, because of the fact that they have not received as much value, in bulk at least, for their subscription fee as they think they should, their checks will be accepted less a proportionate deduction to cover any such diminution in number of issues.

Then, let not only every member of the Floral Association remember that this magazine is his Belgian baby, but it is urged that all those who are interested in good gardens feel a personal interest in furthering the work which such a magazine does.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Floral Association, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Keene, by deputy and in person expressed their desires to be relieved of their duties as editor and manager respectively, of the "California Garden." These gentlemen have been associated with the fortunes of the Garden for a great many years—I might even say they have **been** the Garden, and under their leadership the magazine has come to attain a position which is unique among garden magazines on this coast. It has made an enviable record for itself and those of us who have been selected to attempt to succeed them in carrying on the management of this magazine, do not feel wildly sanguine as regards our ability to do so, at least the Garden's brand new editor does not.

We are going to lose these men in their

active capacities, but we are to have the benefit of contributions from their pens, and counsel from out of the mines of their experience.

It is hard, in mere words, to express the appreciation which is in the minds and hearts of Garden readers for the kindly, helpful spirit in which Mr. Robinson and Mr. Keene have labored for so long, and for the thousand and one ways in which they have given of themselves so that Garden lovers might have a magazine worthy of the cause it represents.

The July meeting of the Floral Association will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. German, Third and Fir streets, on Tuesday evening. All interested are welcome.

The County Fair

San Diego County is to have a fair. Its various industries, especially its crop industries are all to be represented by exhibits. It is to be strictly a home products affair.

The question has been raised as to whether or not the Floral Association and the California Garden, as active exponents of good gardening in this County and elsewhere, ought not to play some part in this enterprise. A suitable exhibit from this association, properly staged, might

tend to interest more of our population in home beautification and might give a little desirable publicity to the work of the Floral Association and the Garden. The matter will probably be presented at the next meeting of the Association, and if in the meantime, its members are considering the project, suggestions as to its advisability will be forthcoming.

The date of the fair is set tentatively for the last four days in September, and will be held in Balboa Park.

The Water Situation

A conference with City Manager Judy, held in response to a demand from Garden readers to know why it is necessary to enforce conservation of water at this time, shows the situation to be briefly this. On April ninth the water in the Morena dam stood at 136.95 feet which indicates a content of 9,818,000,000 gallons. At this writing (July 8th) it stands at 131.95 feet, representing 8,400,000,000 gallons. This means that in the three months past the city of San Diego has used 1,418,000,000 gallons, a monthly consumption of about 473,000,000 gallons.

If no extraordinary conservation measures were enforced, our monthly consumption for the next three months would exceed this figure, as these are the thirsty months for plant life. But disregarding that fact, and computing on this same basis for the remainder of the year, without enforced conservation, the water in this reservoir would be lowered to 5,562,000,000 gallons which is approximately 500,000,000 gallons less than one year's supply, not considering evaporation, which would lower appreciably more. Mr. Judy's opinion, therefore is that the city would be traveling too close to the wind if stringent measures were not adopted, so Ordinance No. 5677, (which by the way, was passed by the City Council in July 1914, and is not therefore a new enactment to cover this particular emergency) was taken out of storage, dusted off and started on its mission of water conservation. Before this provision of law was enforced, the department had difficulty, for example, in keeping some two or three feet of water in La Jolla reservoir, whereas now the water level has risen to twelve or thirteen feet. A similar condition exists in the case of the Pacific Beach reser-

voir, which had actually been drained dry, but is now able to supply the district dependent upon it.

All of this condition of affairs, Mr. Judy says, is due to the fact that our city has not sufficient storage capacity in its reservoirs.

For the consolation of consumers served by the city water system, he further states that the Otay Dam is now over 90% completed, and construction work will be entirely finished in from fifty to sixty days. If work in Barrett Dam is commenced at once, it will be completed about February 1921, but would be available for use in a partially completed state this winter.

However, even with these dams complete, the situation will not be entirely remedied, for unless a phenomenal rainfall and consequent run off occurs this winter, we may have to be somewhat careful of our store of water for a year or two yet, as reservoirs do not immediately fill themselves full of water as soon as construction work is completed.

A Request to Contributors

Commencing with the August number, the Garden will be published on the first of each month. This means that the magazine must go to press on the twentieth of the month preceding. Contributors are requested, therefore, to have copy in our hands by the 20th of each month. This will greatly facilitate prompt publication.

Articles may be handed or mailed to the Editor at his office at the Court House, or addressed to Editor, California Garden, Pt. Loma, California.

G. R. GORTON, Editor.

Looking Backward

By ALICE M. GREER



HE time has come to glance backward upon the work of the Floral Association during the past twelve months. Although we have not been as active as we were before the war, still we can feel well pleased that we have held our own during the strenuous months of the world war, and the influenza epidemic, when our time, interests and work have rightfully been expended on the larger issues, rather than on home gardens and flowers. Now that those days of anxiety are over, that our men are returning to the homes, the shops, the desks, we are looking forward to a year full of renewed energies. we expect all our old faithful friends and many new ones to be bound together for good work and interest in the Association and the California Garden.

The Association has held nine regular monthly meetings, with an average attendance of thirty-five members. The meetings of October, November and December were omitted on account of the influenza quarantine. In July, the year's activities were ushered in by a delightful meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frevert, when Mr. Bode gave many practical suggestions for planting for winter blooming. Mrs. Hruska opened the doors of her home for the August meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Dorland extended hospitalities for the September meeting, when Miss Sessions lectured on the subject, Bulb Planting. Once again Mr. Bode spoke. This time it was in January, at the home of Mrs. M. German, and on the subject, February Planting. In February, we departed a little from the usual, by having an evening of lantern slides at the Francis Parker school. Mrs. Frances King of Michigan, President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, was the speaker of the evening. The discussion centered around the possibilities for women in the agricultural world, and showed that we have in our midst, several women who have made marked successes in this line. In March Mr. and Mrs. Marston welcomed us to their home. Mr. Robinson discoursed on his enthusiastic theme, "Roses and How to Grow Them." President Connell and his wife threw open their home for the April meeting, when Mr. Gorton told us all about insects and disease pests and how to get rid of them. In May, Mr. and Mrs. Kew received us. This time we learned about dahlias from a dahlia enthusiast, Mr. Sies. The last meeting of the year was held in Thearle's Music Rooms. Annual reports were given, and the election of board members for the ensuing year, was held. The following ballot was presented by the nomi-

nating committee: L. A. Blochman, F. A. Bode, Stephen Connell, G. L. Fleming, G. R. Gorton, Mrs. M. A. Greer, F. L. Hieatt, Miss Leda Klauber, John Morley, Miss A. M. Rainford, A. D. Robinson, Mrs. W. A. Scripps, Miss K. O. Sessions, Mrs. F. L. Waite. The count of the ballots showed the following seven members had been elected: G. L. Fleming, G. R. Gorton, Mrs. M. A. Greer, Miss Leda Klauber, John Morley, A. D. Robinson, Miss K. O. Sessions. After the business of the meeting, Mr. Robinson spoke on street tree planting. An interesting and instructive feature of every meeting has been the display of specimens by various members, and sometimes the exchange of seeds. Special mention should be made of the fine display of red-flowering eucalyptus made by Miss Sessions at the annual meeting.

One of the most important and valuable activities of the Association has been its war work, carried on under the direction of Mrs. Greer, chairman of the committee. This has taken the form of weekly contributions of flowers sent to Camp Kearny base hospital. The Park Department, the Flower Shop, Boyle and Darnaud and private parties have been very faithful and generous about sending flowers every Thursday. These have been collected at the Arizona Railroad ticket office, packed and sent to the camp. During the year one thousand, two hundred and twenty-three large suit boxes full of rare flowers, also magazines, jams, jellies, candies, and quantities of fine bulbs, have been sent to the sick men. We are told that many of the men look forward to Thursdays as being "flower days." Many notes of appreciation have been sent by the Red Cross, and messages of thanks have come from the sick men themselves.

The two shows—the dahlia show held last fall, and the rose show held in April—spoke for themselves. While the number of exhibitors in each show was smaller than it should have been, every display was worth while. Amateurs and professionals vied with each other for first places. As usual, the park board, under the direction of Mr. Morley and Mr. Bode, contributed extensive decorations and bore the major part of the exhibit. The attendance was all and more than could be expected over two thousand five hundred persons attending the Spring show. The general public saw what work the Association is doing and for what it stands.

A large share of the successful work of the Association during this and the past three years is due to the untiring and faithful efforts of our retiring president, Mr. Stephen Connell. ALICE M. GREER, Secretary.

The Rose Show

By G. R. GORTON



ET weather had no power to dampen the ardor of the majority of participants in the twelfth annual flower show, and certainly it did not act as a deterrent upon the attendance, which numbered something over 2600 persons.

The show itself was not the largest that the Floral Association ever staged, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it would rank well up among the best.

The setting was arranged in the California Building by Mr. J. G. Morley, Superintendent of Parks, and Mr. F. A. Bode, General Foreman, and was to the rest of the show as is a Tiffany setting to a good diamond. A jungle effect was attained by a massing of Eucalyptus, Dracaenas, Musas, Kentias, Rhododendrons, and Marguerites in flower, Easter Lilies, Echiums, etc. The body of the foreground was formed of young asparagus sprengeri, Isolepis, ferns, etc. A tiny lagoon with multicolored blooming water lilies served to bring out the beauty of the whole.

As usual, the Park exhibit was one of the stellar features of the show. The Los Angeles rose, as always, was good, as was also another introduction of Howard and Smith's, Mrs. F. K. Rindge, an excellent clear yellow, with a phenomenally long bud. Of the older varieties some exceptionally fine blooms of Radiance were shown.

Though primarily a rose show, as is customary at all the flower shows, many other species of flowers were shown. Noteworthy among these other sorts were the exhibits of California wild flowers. Perhaps in speaking of a rose show it is not appropriate to mention wild flowers among the first, although chronologically speaking they were here first. However, the showing of wild flowers upon our hillside this year has probably been the most diverse and beautiful which it has been our privilege to see for a long, long time, and something of its glory was reflected in the display of native flowers made by several exhibitors. A splendid collection of over 25 species of wild flowers was exhibited by the children of the State Normal Training School. This exhibit was awarded first in its class. A unique exhibit of wild flowers was in the form of a design basket worked out in the national colors with Indian Paint Brush (*Castilleja latifolia*) for the red, wild Radish (*Raphanus sativus*) for the white, and Wild Hyacinth (*Brodiaea cavitata*) for the blue. This was shown by Mr. Paul Mott and was awarded first in its class, as the best arranged basket of wild flowers.

Miss Sessions exhibit, as at former flower shows, was essentially educational, and was the means of introducing the flower loving public to many new developments in planting material. Among the diversity of kinds were red freesias, specimens of *Rosea Gigantea*; some very attractive Iris—in royal colors, purple and gold; yellow tulips, sprays of *Bignonia*, cherere, etc., ad infinitum. There was enough material on one table to keep the average person busy for considerably more than the moment or so of attention which is usually bestowed upon such tables, and those gardeners who appreciate and seek for "something different" found it waiting for them there.

The blue ribbon for the best decorated table was awarded to Mrs. F. T. Scripps, on a unique table "dressed very simply" in begonias and ferns and surmounted by a huge parasol, truly a most inviting table. Another entry by the same exhibitor was a display of over 25 varieties of annual flowers. Such exhibits as these are very valuable, if for no other purpose than to show that in this corner of these United States, we are not limited to the three G's, Geraniums, Gazanias, and Gaillardias, nor yet the three M's—*Mesembryanthemum*, Marigolds, and Marguerites,—in our choice of bedding or border plants.

Apropos of this decided lack of limitation, I cherish the hope that at some of our shows a class may be created and exhibits entered, to be "the best collection of succulents", as I recall there was exactly one representative shown from this always interesting and often very beautiful class of plants. This consisted of flowers from a *Cereus* or perhaps a cactus or *echinocactus*—combined with its exact opposite in plant life—to-wit—maiden hair fern. Many of the hundreds of species in the order Cactaceae produce flowers of exceptional beauty and fragrance, to say nothing of similar species.

The charming yellow rose, Mrs. S. K. Rindge, previously mentioned—figured again as one of the six best yellow roses exhibited by Mr. F. L. Hieatt, to whom a first award was given.

The Mrs. Waddell rose was featured in an entry for "best one shade of yellow". This was entered by Mrs. C. W. Darling and received first award. Lady Hillington was easily the best among the "best six varieties" of roses for which a blue ribbon went to Miss Leda Klauber.

A well deserved special ribbon was awarded to Balboa Park for a pansy wheel which occu-

pied one entire table, and which represented some of the choicest of pansy varieties.

The San Diego County Horticultural Commission exhibited mounted specimens of insect, rodent, weed and disease pests and illustrated methods of control. Formulas for various insecticides were given out and general information on pest control dispensed. A special ribbon was also awarded to this exhibit.

A touch of "back east" was furnished by Arthur Juch, who showed specimens of white and purple cultivated lilac grown in the vicinity of Julian.

Some one, identity unknown, exhibited some interesting specimens of White Cecile Brunner, which were, however, inclined to be creamy rather than white.

As has been the case before, exhibits from professionals were conspicuous by their absence. Nurserymen and florists in this town of ours do not seem to appreciate the fact that each flower show furnishes an unexcelled opportunity to advertise their wares to several thousand people and in a graphic way more effective than much of the newspaper and magazine advertising (the "California Garden" excepted) that they pay real money for.

Another feature akin to this which could be made of mutual value to business firms and consumer would be an exhibit of garden appliances, furniture, vases, baskets, etc., etc.

The usual comment was heard here and there, namely, to-wit, "Why! I have (here fill in the kind of flower referred to) as good as or better than those right in my own garden." The Floral Association wants those flowers or their ilk to be present at the next flower show.

The complete list of awards follows:

Award of Prizes

Best collection of roses, 12 varieties—First, Mrs. Hazel J. Cook, Chula Vista; second, F. L. Hieatt.

Best collection of roses, six varieties—First, Miss Leda Klauber.

Best six white roses—Second, F. L. Hieatt.

Best six pink roses—First, Mrs. F. J. Hruska; second, F. L. Hieatt.

Best six red roses—First, Mrs. F. J. Hruska; second, C. F. Naylor.

Best six yellow roses—First, F. L. Hieatt; second, F. L. Hieatt.

Best arranged basket of roses—Mrs. F. T. Scripps, Braemar.

Best arranged basket of other than roses—First, Mrs. Stephen Connell; second, Mrs. W. A. Scripps.

Best arranged basket of wild flowers—First, Paul Mott; second, Normal Training School.

Best arrangement of flowers in vase or bowl—First, Miss Leda Klauber; second, Miss Esther Stewart.

Best display of bulb flowers—First, W. H. C. Lawrence; second, Mrs. Dennis Wilson.

Best display of wild flowers by any school in county—Awarded to Normal Training School.

Best display of annuals—First, Miss Ellen B. Scripps of La Jolla.

Best one rose—First, Mrs. C. W. Darling of Chula Vista; second, C. F. Naylor.

Best display from 50-foot lot—First, W. H. C. Lawrence.

Best wild flowers grown by individual—Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Best decorative plant—J. H. Bradshaw.

Best table decoration—Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

Best bouquet of flowers—Mrs. H. Marquardt.

Sweet peas—First, Mrs. N. F. Maw; second, Mrs. Hazel J. Cook.

Stock—Mrs. Dennis Wilson.

Sweet William—Mrs. Hazel J. Cook.

Special prizes were awarded as follows:

San Diego county horticultural commission—Exhibit of pests and controls.

Mrs. F. T. Scripps—For Pelargoniums; for basket of begonias.

Miss K. O. Sessions—Display of bulbous flowers; general display.

Balboa park—For table General McArthur roses; for Howard and Smith specials; for table of pansies; for garden decoration; for general display of roses.

Notes on Planting

By K. O. Sessions

The tamarix is a shrub with a beautiful fine cypress like foliage, but soft and dainty. It is bare in the winter therefore is not very generally planted. There is a common variety that blooms in spring before the foliage develops. *Tamarix aestivalis*, the more uncommon and the summer bloomer flowers when full of foliage and the contrast is very pleasing. In fact the ends of the branches develop into flowers. When the flowers fade, cut them off and at once a new growth develops, more flowers come and the plant will in that way bloom three times during the summer and fall.

A very pleasing combination for the garden could be made of a row or clump of *Poinsettias*—red blooming from November to February and this summer tamarix in foliage or blooms from March to November.

History of the Dahlia



LITTLE sketch of some of the more prominent historical features of the dahlia should prove of interest to the many admirers of the flower, and who give it so much space and attention in their gardens.

The modern dahlia, as is well known, was not always the "thing of beauty and joy forever" that it is at present. It began as an humble suppliant for man's admiration away back in the year 1786, when a Spanish botanist discovered it growing on the warm sandy plains of Mexico. It was at this time that the dahlia began its long, devious journey, first to Madrid in Spain, and from there to other countries of the east, and many years later, back to America, much improved and polished in its appearance and habits by its extended travels abroad. (It pays sometimes to get away from home and rub up against those "furriners," but I think, not at present.)

The dahlia, in its wild state, was single, with a yellow disk and dull red petals and in form very like our present cosmos and coreopsis, to which it is closely related botanically.

From Spain it soon spread to France and England where and when it began to develop in color, form and variety. The form had been modified from a flat to a globular shape, the color from dull to brilliant hues, and at present seems to lack but the blues to include all the flower colors, and new varieties began to multiply until at present there are literally thousands of named varieties. One California grower is now growing and listing eleven types and 650 named varieties.

The first improvement of considerable importance, from the wild type, was made in 1814, when the era of doubling began. In 1826 there were as many as sixty varieties grown in England and at the present time there are more than 3,000 named varieties listed, besides the nameless thousands that are each year produced from seeds. Indeed, if you have the garden space, growing dahlias from seed is one of the most fascinating features of the whole summer's efforts. There is such a large element of chance in the game. You may, or you may not, get something decidedly worth while.

The more popular types of dahlias are: Single dahlias, having a yellow disk with a single row of eight round-pointed petals. This type, while greatly improved, adheres closest to the original wild dahlia found in Mexico. Show dahlias are closely quilled, ball shaped; this is the type that used to humble place, after an hour's "set-to" with

grow in grandmother's garden, along with the hollyhocks and snowballs. They are still admired by many. Cactus dahlias are distinguished by their long-quilled, pointed and twisted petals. This type first appeared in England about 1879. This form is, perhaps, the farthest removed from the wild plant and presents the greatest amount of labor in its perfection. Decorative dahlias, having large, loose flowers, usually full to the center, petals broad, nearly flat, others reflexed, incurved or twisted, sometimes lanceolated. Peony-flowered dahlias are of large size, usually of one to three rows of long flat or twisted and pointed petals showing large open yellow centers. One writer, years back, described them as "a new but not pretty race, with large floppy heads."

I should like to say parenthetically that I have italicized the words above to call attention to them. Had the writer used those words, "not pretty", in connection with some of the other sorts, they would have passed unchallenged.

I think many will agree with me that the peony dahlia runs a very close second to the cactus, in point of beauty, if, indeed, it does not surpass it in some points. What could be more beautiful than a well-grown Geisha? What could be more mechanical in appearance than some of the show varieties, as if formed in a tin shop.

According to Webster, the word floppy does pretty fairly describe one of the characteristics, yet it seems to suggest the not altogether pleasant thought of a lop-eared hare. On reflection, this seems but caviling over small matters, and yet, per chance, it may serve to fix some points of difference. Fancy dahlias, in form, resemble some of the other types, but having the petals striped, splotted or tipped with a darker color. Bouquet, or pompons, are small round double-quilled flowers of all shades—a small show dahlia, and are very popular with some growers. Collarette dahlias are single, with an additional row of short petals around the disk, forming a frill or collar, usually of a different color from the rest of the flower. This type is of rather recent origin and is gaining in popularity as it becomes better known.

There are other types of dahlies that are worthy of cultivation, if one wishes to go the whole gamut of the dahlia scale. While the dahlia was slow in gaining its popularity. I think it now stands equal in esteem with the chrysanthemum. I will concede the rose first honors, yet I could relegate it to a more a refractory bush with bare hands and pruning shears.

F. C. ARTER.

Association Hears About Bugs



WHEN the members of the Floral Association gathered at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Connell, for their April meeting, their gaze fell upon a table full of queer looking jars, enclosing still more queer looking specimens of bugs, scale, fruits, vegetables, medicines, etc. The curiosity of all was satisfied when Mr. Gorton, of the County Horticultural Office explained the logical connection between certain insects and scale, the fruits and vegetables affected by them and the enemies and controls over them. Many very practical suggestions for the eradication of the pests were given. Perhaps the most helpful one was the formula for the cure of the rose scale. Make a kerosene emulsion as follows: Dissolve an inch cube of soap—white or yellow preferred—in one pint of hot water. Add a pint of kerosene. Use an egg beater to emulsify the mixture. After emulsion has taken place add three gallons of cold water. Mr. Gorton can be consulted at his office, where he will gladly give any assistance possible.

Mr. Bode had on hand a dozen specimens of very remarkable roses grown in the Park. Each one was almost too perfect to be true. Of special interest was a Mrs. F. K. Rindge hid in all its coppery-yellow stateliness.

We were all glad to hear from Mr. Hill of Camp Kearny. This energetic gentleman has charge of the gardening and agricultural end of the reconstruction work at the camp, which, by the way, is the only camp that is handling the garden work in this connection. The convalescent men are given training in garden work, not as a means of earning a livelihood, but as a recreation. The oversight of this problem means constant vigilance and patience, for two big reasons. As soon as one set of men is nicely initiated and interested the convalescent days are over and the ranks filled by others, who are untrained. Again, the soil conditions at Camp Kearny are very poor. Consequently any help which the individual members of the Association can render Mr. Hull, by donating plants and seeds, will be well placed.

The fact that some of our most beautiful flora is amongst our native wild flowers was again brought home to our minds, when Miss Cunningham showed nemophila, blazing stars, and chia sage grown by the children of the Normal Training School.

England has imported quantities of our wild flower seed and native shrubs. Her gardens are made exquisitely beautiful by the very

things which we as a people, not only pass by, but are allowing to become, in many instances, almost extinct. The children of the Normal Training and Frances Parker Schools are setting the rest of us a worthy example in the cultivation of many floral gems of nature. What exotic flowers can compare to a bed of the azure baby blue eyes, the ethereal and fragile thistle sage with its cobwebby wool, its sage-green foliage, lilac corolla fringed with white and its orange anthers. Nothing can be more diaphanous. Or take the rare little maroon and black winged poppy, the six or eight different dainty blue and lavender gillias, the gorgeous magenta and red godetias, the glossy drooping scarlet lanterns of the fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, or that little rival of the Paris milliner, the woolly blue curls, or the chocolate lily.

Right here I want to make a plea for the preservation of our local wild flowers. Why not grow some of these charming native species in your own garden? Or better still, when you gather a handful of blossoms from our canyons and hillsides, thus reducing the possibilities of propagation, or when you drive along the roadsides, why not leave behind you a handful of seeds to grow at their will.

Packages of seeds are nicely prepared for you by the children of the Frances Parker School. These are given away to the school children or can be purchased by adults at The Flower Shop, Smith's Art Store and Harold Taylor's Shop. Theodore Payne of 345 South Main street, Los Angeles, has for years made a specialty of native shrubs, trees, bulbs and flowers. Seeds in larger quantities than those contained in the school envelopes, also bulbs and shrubs can be obtained from him. He is always most courteous in sending catalogues and suggestions. If you wish to see the rich possibilities of wild flower planting in private gardens, visit the grounds of Mr. Templeton Johnson on Mission Hills, or see the wild flower bed at Mission Cliff Gardens.

New Seed Firm

The business of the Nearpass Seed Co., for many years located at 522 Sixth St., below Market, has been purchased by Mrs. M. C. Waid and Mr. T. C. Young, both formerly with the Harris Seed Co. Their business announcement will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Garden. Mr. Young is well known in San Diego as a garden authority and with Mrs. Waid on the accounting and selling end, we bespeak for them success in their venture.

Parks a Necessity



RE print below an address given by Col. D. N. Foster, Park Commissioner of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, at the third annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Park Departments.

It has in it food for thought for those of our citizens who are inclined to regard Balboa Park as a liability rather than one of our City's best assets. The subject of Col. Foster's address was "Parks—A Necessity of the Modern City."

"In days when straw was a necessary ingredient in brickmaking, the Old Testament writer said, 'You cannot make bricks without straw.' Neither can you make a modern, progressive, beautiful and growing city without the possession of those necessary elements which must be used in its upbuilding. Many favorable conditions may exist for the growth of such a city, yet lacking some one indispensable element, little or no progress is made. I know of a city that in the earlier days of Indiana bid fair to outstrip my own town of Fort Wayne in business and in population. It had more capital and was better located for growth and excelled Fort Wayne in its business interests. Today its population is but a quarter of that of my city, and but slightly more than it was fifty years ago.

"Why this result? Simply a difference in community spirit. This other city prided herself upon her wealth; was content to live upon her income from it; did not risk it in enterprises which would have builded her up; loved her ease and quiet; enjoyed her immunity from factory smoke; wasn't ambitious to be great; didn't want to have to build too many school houses, or too many sewers, or pave too many streets; wasn't willing to be taxed for public improvements; frowned upon the optimist and the progressive, and took to her bosom the pessimist and the reactionary. In all things which go to make up community spirit Fort Wayne has differed most radically from this other city. And therein is the secret for the rapid growth it is continuing to make in population, wealth and commercial importance. It has been the "I will"—spirit—Chicago's slogan—that has builded up one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world upon the swamps and lagoons which once existed where that proud city now stands—one of the greatest marvels of the century recently closed.

"A short time ago the Quest Club of our city was addressed by Charles B. Fitch, a man of vision and one of our most progressive citizens. He spoke on the 'Fort Wayne of Tomorrow,' and he pictured it as we all

desire that it shall be—great, prosperous and beautiful.

"I sometimes think, gentlemen, there should be added another to the Beatitudes of the Bible to read, 'Blessed are the dreamers, for it is given unto them to do things.' What would the world have accomplished without them? Galileo said the world moved and when called upon by the church to recant, under penalty of death, did so, but was heard to utter, 'Nevertheless it does move.' After awhile mankind admitted it. Newton, seeing the apple fall to the ground, dreamed out the great law of gravitation. Franklin dreamed that he might draw lightning from the clouds. Morse had a vision of telegraphy and forthwith a message was in New York one instant and in San Francisco the next. Bell dreamed that he might stand at one end of a wire and talk to a friend standing at the other, thousands of miles away, and so the telephone was born. Edison dreamed dreams of the arc light and the incandescent lamp and so we now read our newspapers by the glow of the lightning which illumines the clouds. Marconi dreamed of wireless telegraphy—that most impossible of all things—and now without wires we talk with Honolulu from the capital at Washington. Columbus had a vision of another land beyond the uncharted seas, and so the Americas were placed upon the map. Eli Whitney dreamed a dream of the cotton gin, and thus made cotton 'king.' Watt had a vision of the steam engine, as he saw the vapor pouring out the spout of a teakettle, and what followed made all mankind his debtor. Howe dreamed out the sewing machine, and thus emancipated millions of women from a life of drudgery. McCormick thought out the harvesting machine, and what followed has made farming a delight. Fulton dreamed of the steamboat, and thus made neighbors of all the nations of the world. Stevenson had a vision of the locomotive, and forthwith the land was covered with railway tracks. Judge Samuel Hanna, in the early days, had a vision of the Fort Wayne of tomorrow, and endangered his large fortune that he might realize that vision. And so we may well say, 'Blessed are the dreamers,' after we have doubted their sanity, ridiculed and abused them. Unfortunate indeed would be the city which did not have many men who dream dreams and have visions of the future.

When completed, Fort Wayne will have a public park system that will place one of these breathing spots within ten minutes' walk of every inhabitant of the city and a

playground about, or within a very short distance of each of its public schools.

"The effect upon the spirit of the city and upon its growth was apparent from the outset. Its civic awakening became a matter of constant reference in the columns of the newspapers of Indiana and adjoining states. General public interest was awakened in what she was doing, visitors were attracted in large numbers, new industries came, and the growth of the city was given such an impetus that last year the U. S. census department declared Fort Wayne had displaced Evansville as the second city of the state. She had adopted as her slogan, 'Fort Wayne, With Might and Main,' and it fitly expresses the spirit and determination of its citizens.

"Thirty years ago I made my first trip to California. While at San Jose I drove with my wife to the top of Mount Hamilton, where is located Lick Observatory. For many hours we had climbed the mountain side. At one point, after we had reached a great

height, we came to a spot where we could look back over the marvelous Santa Clara Valley for a distance of fifty miles or more, through an atmosphere so clear that objects very far away seemed very close at hand. The river below looked like a ribbon of silver, the roadways but as paths, and the fields appeared like garden spots. The whole valley looked like a carefully kept, beautiful park. Then the thought came to me that God Almighty was the first great landscape architect; that He fashioned the mountain and the valley, the hill and the dale; He laid the course of the mighty rivers; He fixed the shores of beautiful lakes and lagoons; He traced the curves of the bubbling brook; He created the rocky road-bed of the rushing torrent stream, where the waters are dashed into white spray glistening in the sunlight; He made Niagara, the falls of the Yellowstone, and the marvelous canyon of the Colorado.

(Continued next month)

News Items from the United States Department of Agriculture

Amend Plant Quarantine Regulation

The quarantine governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States has been amended to permit the importation of lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinth, tulip, and crocus packed in sand, soil, or earth, provided such sand, soil or earth has been previously sterilized in accordance with methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board. Sterilization must be done under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the country of origin, who must certify to it. This provision is amendatory to regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to the notice of quarantine, which required that such bulbs when imported must be free from sand, soil, or earth. It was brought to the attention of the board, however, that dry earth is the only suitable material known for packing these bulbs, and experts of the Department of Agriculture advised that such materials can be cheaply and satisfactorily sterilized by heat in such way as to involve no additional risk of introduction of dangerous plant pests.

Careful experiment has demonstrated that the best method of growing tomatoes in the South, is by pruning to one or two stems and tying them to stakes.

Department Strives to Establish Domestic Bulb Production

When the Easter Lilies bloom this spring at the Government experimental farms at Arlington, Va., across the Potomac River from the National Capital, the flower breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture expect they will have taken one more successful step toward proving that lily bulbs may be produced in this country, and that there is no good reason why Americans should be entirely dependent upon Japan and Bermuda for these stocks.

Grow Discarded Bulbs.

The lots now flowering show that florists need not follow their customs of discarding bulbs that have produced flowers only one year. As one way to proving that bulbs do not lose their vigor and usefulness through one year's production, the Department of Agriculture men right now are flowering bulbs that florists always throw away. And they are growing them outdoors in the latitude of Washington—a procedure that has been demonstrated feasible.

The Government florists are working to show commercial florists that they may produce their own bulbs of superior merit in one year's time from seed.

The San Diego-California Club

By FREDERICK F. McLEOD

San Diego is on the eve of a day of prosperity. The completion of the San Diego & Arizona railway; the beginning of the construction of the great military works here—especially the marine base and the increased naval aviation site at North Island—and the opening of the Imperial Valley and the rich sections of the states to the east of Southern California, are factors in the development of this city which must result only in permanent good.

But these factors alone, as has been the experience of other cities as well as that of San Diego in the past, will not be of themselves sufficient to give this city the place in the industrial and commercial world to which she is entitled by her climate, her harbor and her resources. It will be necessary, if San Diego is to come into her own, to supplement these big contributing factors to her prosperity by an increase in her wealth and accretions to her energy.

There is, fortunately for San Diego, a section of the United States which is without doubt the richest and most prosperous portion of the world, and which has been distinguished for a hundred years for the energy of its people. This section comprises the states of the middle west, into which wealth has been poured lavishly during the past two years—where the high prices of farm products has enriched even the mediocre farmer—and where no one with a competence would desire to live if he knew Southern California intimately.

Realizing this fact, the San Diego-California club, composed of those citizens of this city who are anxious for the development and permanent prosperity of the town, has been organized to advertise the advantages of San Diego in the middle west, to hold the homeseeker here after he arrives, and, with his wealth and enterprise, to do the things which are needed by this section of Southern California.

There are, therefore, several phases to the advertising plan. First, the retired citizen of the middle west is to be impressed, through display advertising, news and feature stories and pictures, of the desirability of San Diego as a place in which to live. The appeal is not to be made to the working man or the man of small means—it is to be made to the man who has acquired sufficient wealth to enable him to leave active work and devote himself just to the business of living. What we

want in San Diego is money—and this campaign will be waged to bring money here. With the money will come, because it cannot be prevented, the energy that made that money, so that in attracting the one we are attracting the other.

The second phase of the plan is to make the stranger feel at home after he arrives here. To this end the club will give every prospective visitor in the middle west a complimentary membership in the club. He will be met here by representatives of the club. He will be introduced to the men he wants to meet, to the society to which he is used, to the people who are interested in the same things as he is. The advertising matter will under-rate, rather than over-rate, the advantages of San Diego as a home site, so that he will find here even more than he expected. His membership card will be a card of introduction to every merchant and business man. Wherever he turns, in short, he is to be impressed with the fact that San Diego welcomes him and offers him everything that is hers.

The third phase, and one of the most important, is an intensive campaign to be carried on in Los Angeles. We will have, of course, the San Diego & Arizona railway to bring our visitors to us, but there will also be many who will drift into the northern city. In Los Angeles the San Diego-California club will maintain a bureau. Visitors to that city will also be met. They will be told of San Diego—and they will be told truthfully. They will never again be left to the tender mercies of the Los Angeles booster, to be turned away from San Diego and filled with the idea that this is a village which is "pretty enough, but really not worth the time and trouble of getting there", as was told to thousands during the years of the Exposition.

The most conservative estimate of the number of homeseekers who will be attracted by this advertising is 1000. D. W. Pontius, general manager of the San Diego & Arizona railway, places the number at 10,000. With this in prospect, no citizen of San Diego can afford not to be identified with the San Diego-California club. A subscription to the advertising fund is not an act of charity—it is an investment which will result in bigger returns than an oil well. It means the permanent prosperity of San Diego. It means that we will have industries, that we will have, every year, a bigger and better city. It means, in short, that San Diego is going to be on the map to stay.

The July Vegetable Garden

By WALTER BIRCH



ULY is the month of "watchful waiting" so to speak, in the garden. We are watchful in order that the enemy, whose "name is legion" do not get away with the spoils, or in other words "the fruits of our labor", and waiting for the full maturity of the whole list of vegetables, a number of which we have of course been enjoying for some time.

A little extra care at this time will make the difference between full returns or partial returns of the different vegetables we have planted.

The most important thing at this time of the year, and of course earlier in the summer is, not to let the insect pests and other ills that attack your plants, get too firmly established before you begin to fight them. The old adage that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" is particularly true in this case. Whenever you see any sign of blight rust or wilt on your tomatoes or beans do not delay the application of Bordeaux Mixture. There has been quite a lot of complaint of wilt disease in the tomato vines this season. This is a disease of the roots, the vine suddenly taking on a wilted appearance, and before long dying. The treatment for this is to pour a cupful of Bordeaux Mixture on the roots, a second application in a day or two if necessary. Almost every one is also complaining this year of tomato blossoms all falling off. This is probably caused by a weather condition altho overwatering or sprinkling too much will also bring about this result. When you water your tomato vines do so by ditch or basin, followed by cultivation. Keep ground moist but not wet. If your vines or beans are bothered with aphids use Black Leaf "40", the strongest Nicotine Solution on the market. If they are affected with rust or blight, showing withered leaves, etc. spray with Bordeaux Mixture, or if you do not spray pick off the diseased leaves and burn them. This helps to stop the disease.

If you are bothered with worms, beetles or other leaf eating insects use Asenate of Lead either in dry powdered form or mixed with water. This gives the marauder a stomach ache that he does not get over!

For cut worms, snails and other vermin a little tobacco dust or lime sprinkled on the ground around the roots has a discouraging effect. The foregoing seems quite a formidable list of requisites for fighting the good fight against these insect pests and plant diseases, but one dollar will buy all, elbow grease bring the only other requisite!

There is nothing more disappointing or

tantalizing than "losing out" on a garden when all the good things are in sight, and ones mouth watering in anticipation of the freshness and crispness of vegetables, etc., tended by ones own hand. The final effort is what counts. Don't be a piker, play the Game!

Larkspurs in Balboa Park

The larkspurs hold themselves so straight,
They ring so deeply true,
That all my fears to conquerors turn,
When I conjure with their blue.

They strike the note of victory
Eternal and profound,
That draws with its organic pitch
All nature from the ground.

It called the larkspurs from the dust,
Out of the dust they sprang,
From deep to deep through Heaven's high
dome

The ascensional rapture rang.

Swift to confront their destiny
And weld it in the flame
That tosses in its cup of fire
Uncounted worlds—they came.

Life in their valiant order finds
The faring for a day,
And in their steadfast footing firm,
Holds Death, Himself, at bay.

So small a fort! So weak a thing!
The footing of a flower!
Yet God may ask no more to win
Earth's empire for His power.

And we in ignorance have given
As livery to woe,
The note that conquers Fate itself,
The blue that larkspurs blow.

A. K. R. THOMPSON.

July Out-Door Meeting

The first out-door meeting of the season for the San Diego Floral Association will be held at Rosecroft, Alfred D. Robinson's Point Loma home, Tuesday afternoon, July 29. This will be a special Lath House meeting, when the visitors will have the opportunity of inspecting a typical California lath house. All interested will be welcome. Take Ocean Beach car leaving Fourth and Broadway at 2:20, transfer at La Playa, get off at Owen Street, and follow the foot trail up the hill. The best way is to find some friend with a machine who will take you. Let's make this a big floral revival meeting.

The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
G. L. Fleming, Manager
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

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The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Elite Printing Co.  945 7th St., San Diego

England Planting Notes

80 Osborne Road,

West Hartlepool, England, May 11, 1919.

Dear Readers:

You will think I have been forgetting you lately, but Friend Keene knows the reason, so I must ask for your forgiveness, too. We have had a very cold and dreary winter; rain week after week, with spells of very hard black frost. Springtime has been cold and wet, also.

We started to do a little bit on Good Friday, but only got a few potatoes in. It is a recognized thing to start gardening on Good Friday in the north of England. A few more potatoes were gotten in at Easter, and then after that we were treated to a few showers of snow and hail storms. No wonder we envy you your climate. Last week was a little better; some got a few small seeds in such as lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower and beets. Cabbage and savoy that have been planted out are only growing very slowly, owing to the cold winds. Tomatoes in both cold and warm greenhouses are a failure in this district. They grew about eight inches high, after being put into their flowering quarters and then damped off. Nobody can give the reason; perhaps they have had the "flu."

Our roses have just been pruned and are looking fairly well. I got one-half dozen added to my small collection in October last. One was a San Diego favorite, "General Mac-

Arthur." I have been afraid to tackle it before; it is badly affected with mildew with us here, but I have got a bottle of lime and sulphur (one-half pound lime and one ounce Flowers of Sulphur to a pint of water) in readiness. My others include Mrs. F. Dennison, pearly white; George Dickson, velvety black; Ophelia, pink; Mad. A. Chatenay, pink; and Sultan of Zanzibar, dark maroon. Weather permitting, I am looking forward to a few nice roses in June.

I hope your rose show was a huge success, as it most certainly deserved to be. I hope that some of you who had blooms not fit for show sent them to the sick boys at Camp Kearny. Miss Rainford has done her "bit." Surely it is not too much to ask you to see to it that your efforts are not behind hers. The "boys" deserve all you can do for them. We have had several of the American army staying in this town during convalescence, so I speak from experience.

I see that you have had a treat in having a lecture from a namesake of mine, Mrs. F. King of Alma. These lectures are very helpful and give you an idea of horticulture in places entirely different to your own. I should like you all to "buckle to" and help your official to make this peace year of 1919 the Red Letter Year in the History of the Garden and the Floral Association. You can do it if you like. It only means doing "two bits" more than the "bit" you did last year, and "every mickle makes a muckle", as the Scotchmen say. Wishing you all success.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. KING.

Report of Treasurer San Diego Floral Association

July 1, 1919.

Fellow Members:

Herewith please find report for year just ended.

Cash on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$125.96
Rec'd from Secretary and Garden...	182.72
Rec'd from Dahlia Show.....	174.78
Net receipts from Rose Show.....	161.85

Total receipts\$645.31

Total Disbursements 336.98

Balance cash on hand.....\$308.33

Respectfully submitted, *

(Signed) L. A. BLOCHMAN, Treasurer.

N. B.—The net receipts of the Dahlia Show, \$174.78, were given to the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

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Announcement

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522 Sixth St., San Diego

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